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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/874,104	06/04/2001	Robert E. Haines	10003219-1	6048

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EXAMINER

BAUGH, APRIL L

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2141

DATE MAILED: 11/09/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

18

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/874,104	HAINES ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	April L Baugh	2141

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 June 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>20030304 & 20040830</u>	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by US Publication

2002/0133540 to Sears, Jr. et al.

Regarding claim 1, Sears, Jr. et al. teaches a method of requesting a resource having a URL from a WEB server, comprising: transmitting a first request to a remote computer for a cookie that is valid for the URL; then receiving a first cookie from the remote computer; and transmitting both the first cookie and a request for the resource to the WEB Server (page 1, section 0012 and page 2, section 0025).

Regarding claim 2, Sears, Jr. et al. teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving input from a user defining the URL; and wherein the first request transmitting step is automatically performed in response to receiving the user input (page 1, section 0012 and page 5, section 0048).

Regarding claim 3, Sears, Jr. et al. teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the first request transmitting step is performed by transmitting the first request over a network to the remote computer (Fig. 1 and page 1, section 0012). Regarding claim 4, Sears, Jr. et al. teaches

the method of claim 1 , further comprising: receiving the resource and a second cookie from the WEB server; and in response to receiving the second cookie, transmitting the second cookie to the remote computer for storage (page 1, section 0012 and page 2, section 0016).

Regarding claim 5, Sears, Jr. et al. teaches the method of claim 4, wherein the network comprises the INTERNET (Fig.1 and page 1, section 0012).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Publication 2002/0007317 to Callaghan et al. in view of Sears, Jr. et al. (US Publication 2002/0133540)

5. Regarding claim 6, Callaghan et al. teaches a computing device, comprising: means for receiving a first request for a cookie that is valid for a first URL from a second WEB client; and means for responding to the first request (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0055 and 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach means for receiving a first cookie that is valid for a first range of URL'S from a first WEB client; transmitting the first cookie to the second WEB client if the first URL is within the first range of URL's. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches means for receiving a first cookie that is valid for a first range of URL'S from a first WEB client; transmitting the first cookie to the second WEB client if the first URL is within the first range of URL's (page 2,

section 0016 and 0025). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by means for receiving a first cookie that is valid for a first range of URL'S from a first WEB client; transmitting the first cookie to the second WEB client if the first URL is within the first range of URL's because this preserves memory on the client system.

Regarding claim 7, Callaghan et al. teaches the computing device of claim 6, wherein the first WEB client and the second WEB client are two different computing devices (Fig.1).

Regarding claim 8, Callaghan et al. teaches the computing device of claim 7, and wherein the first request responding means is configured to transmit the first cookie to the second WEB client over the network (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0055 and 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach wherein the first cookie receiving means is configured to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client over a network. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches wherein the first cookie receiving means is configured to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client over a network (page 2, section 0016). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by wherein the first cookie receiving means is configured to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client over a network because this preserves memory on the client system.

Regarding claim 9, Callaghan et al. teaches the computing device of claim 8, further comprising: means for receiving a second request that defines a second URL from the first WEB client; and means for responding to the second request (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0055 and 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach means for receiving a second cookie that is valid for a second range of URL'S from the second WEB client; and transmitting the second cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the second range of URL's. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches means for receiving a second cookie that is valid for a second range of URL'S from the second WEB client; and transmitting the second cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the second range of URL's (page 2, section 0016 and 0025). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by means for receiving a second cookie that is valid for a second range of URL'S from the second WEB client; and transmitting the second cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the second range of URL's because this preserves memory on the client system.

Regarding claim 10, Callaghan et al. does not teach the computing device of claim 9, further comprising: means for further responding to the second request (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0055 and 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach transmitting the first cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the first range of URL's. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches transmitting the first cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the first range of URL's (page 2, section 0016 and 0025). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by transmitting the first cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the first range of URL's because this preserves memory on the client system.

Regarding claim 11, Callaghan et al. teaches the computing device of claim 10, wherein the network comprises the INTERNET (page 3, section 0046 and 0048 and 0052).

Regarding claim 12, Callaghan et al. teaches a system, comprising: a first WEB client operable to receive a first resource and a first cookie from a first WEB Server and configured to automatically respond thereto by processing the first resource (page 4, section 0055 and section 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach transmitting the first cookie to a remote computer. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches transmitting the first cookie to a remote computer (page 2, section 0016). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by transmitting the first cookie to a remote computer because this preserves memory on the client system.

Regarding claim 13, Callaghan et al. teaches the system of claim 12, further comprising: a second WEB client operable to receive a second resource and a second cookie from a second WEB server and configured to automatically respond thereto by processing the second resource (page 4, section 0055 and section 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach transmitting the second cookie to a remote computer. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches transmitting the second cookie to a remote computer (page 2, section 0016). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by transmitting the second cookie to a remote computer because this preserves memory on the client system.

Regarding claim 14, Callaghan et al. teaches the system of claim 13, wherein the first WEB client is further operable to receive a URL from a user and is responsive thereto by first transmitting a request to the remote computer for a cookie that is valid for the URL (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053).

Regarding claim 15, Callaghan et al. teaches the system of claim 14, further comprising: the remote computer; and wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the request from the first WEB client and is responsive thereto by: (a) transmitting the stored first cookie to the first WEB client if the stored first cookie is valid for the URL; and (b) transmitting the stored second cookie to the first WEB client if the stored second cookie is valid for the URL (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0054 and 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client and to then store the first cookie; and wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the second cookie from the second WEB client and to then store the second cookie. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client and to then store the first cookie; and wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the second cookie from the second WEB client and to then store the second cookie (page 1, section 0012 and page 2, section 0016). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client and to then store the first cookie; and wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the second cookie from the second WEB client and to then store the second cookie because this preserves memory on the client system.

Regarding claim 16, Callaghan et al. teaches the system of claim 14, further comprising: the remote computer, and further configured to automatically respond to the request by transmitting the cookie to the first WEB client (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0054 and 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach the remote computer, operable to receive a cookie that is valid for the URL from the second WEB client and to respond thereto by storing the cookie in a memory. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches the remote computer, operable to receive a cookie that is valid for the URL from the second WEB client and to respond thereto by storing the cookie in a memory (page 1, section 0012 and page 2, section 0016). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by the remote computer, operable to receive a cookie that is valid for the URL from the second WEB client and to respond thereto by storing the cookie in a memory because this preserves memory on the client system.

Regarding claim 17, Callaghan et al. teaches the system of claim 16 (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0054 and 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach a monitoring device. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches further comprising: a monitoring device operable to monitor a first device to detect when the device generates a pre-defined signal and to respond thereto by generating a notification that the signal was generated; and wherein the first WEB client and the second WEB client are operable by a user to retrieve the notification (page 3, section 0035-0037). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify

the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by having a monitoring device because this allows the user to monitor the device.

Regarding claim 18, Callaghan et al. teaches the system of claim 17 (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0054 and 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach wherein the first device is a printer. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches wherein the first device is a printer (page 3, section 0035-0037). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by having a monitoring device because this allows the user to monitor the device.

Regarding claim 19, Callaghan et al. teaches the system of 18 (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0054 and 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach further comprising: the printer; and wherein the printer includes a replaceable consumable cartridge; and wherein the printer is operable to generate the signal when a consumable in the cartridge moves below a pre-determined level. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches further comprising: the printer; and wherein the printer includes a replaceable consumable cartridge; and wherein the printer is operable to generate the signal when a consumable in the cartridge moves below a pre-determined level (page 3, section 0035-0037). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by further comprising: the printer; and wherein the printer includes a replaceable consumable cartridge; and wherein the printer is operable to generate the signal when a consumable in the cartridge moves below a pre-determined level because this allows the user to monitor the device.

Regarding claim 20, Callaghan et al. teaches the system of claim 19 (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0054 and 0058-0059).

Callaghan et al. does not teach wherein the printer is a laser printer. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches wherein the printer is a laser printer (page 3, section 0035-0037). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system for requesting computer resources of Callaghan et al. by wherein the printer is a laser printer because this allows the user to monitor the device.

Conclusion

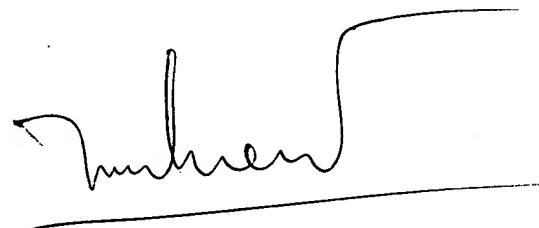
1. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to requesting computer resources in general: Blumenau, Montulli, Kopsell et al., and Courts et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to April L Baugh whose telephone number is 571-272-3877. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ALB

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Le Hien Luu", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small arrow pointing to the left at the beginning.

LE HIEN LUU
PRIMARY EXAMINER